

**Bombardment.** A Bavarian battalion was thrown into the swamp. Along this entire front it was quiet to-day.

**The pressure.** The German troops in the vicinity of Vozarevac continue. Enemy reinforcements in large numbers are reported to be coming from the north.

The Austro-German losses up to this evening are estimated at 25,000 killed and 60,000 wounded. The Serbian army operating in the north also suffered heavy losses.

Nish and other Serbian cities are preparing solemn receptions for the Anglo-French troops.

### SWEPT AWAY LINES.

**Trenches Destroyed Strong Serb Intrenchments.**

**BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (via London, Oct. 16).**—A great battle is now raging in the hills south of Belgrade. The Serbians had constructed four strong defensive lines. The first line was on the heights just at the south edge of the city, 300 feet above the streets of the old capital and reaching from Topolnica to Vukovar. This line was composed of trenches, mine fields and thirty foot barbed wire entanglements.

Behind it was the Serbians' heaviest artillery, including British and French naval guns. The latter were, however, within range of the German forts on the Austrian side of the Danube and were destroyed by the artillery of the invading forces before these passed Belgrade. As a result it was possible for the Germans and Austrians to take the first line by storm. They then swept across the second line, running from Zekline to Miroslaw. In the attacks on this line the Serbians used heavy mortars and 30 centimeter (12 inch) Austrian Skoda guns did terrible execution.

The third line was a stronger obstacle. It ran from Strava to Gubak, Ekmekuk and Eridno. This line was first attacked by the long range Austrian 10.4 centimeter (4 inch) guns, which fired from the Serbian forts across the city of Belgrade. It was one of the most remarkable long range battles of the war and Serbian prisoners report that panic resulted. At any rate it was possible for the Germans and Austrians again to drive out the Serbians into their fourth line extending from Avala Mountain to Velik.

At the same time the invading forces under Gen. von Gallwitz advanced eight miles into the Morava and Miva valleys.

### URGE ATTACK ON GREECE

**British Commentators Say She Is Enemy of England.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**—London, Oct. 16.—The formal decision of Greece to remain neutral in the present has caused much disappointment in England. Many political commentators hold that Greece has by this decision violated her treaty with Serbia and should be treated as an enemy of Great Britain.

**The Morning Post** says in this connection: "If she refuses to fight on our side she is in fact against us and in that case it remains for the navies of the Entente to treat Greece as an enemy. The blockade of the Greek coast and the seizure of all Greek shipping and Greek islands is the logical reply to the refusal of Greece to assist Serbia."

An Athens dispatch to the *Koelnische Zeitung*, telegraphed to London, says the Ministers of Russia and Italy are preparing to leave Greece and are preparing to leave Greece and are preparing to leave Greece.

Many Serbian refugees are arriving in Greek Macedonia, says another Athens dispatch, having been urged by their Government to emigrate. The condition of many of these people is pitiable. The Greek Government is doing everything in its power to care for them, but with the requirements of the Greek army, now entirely mobilized, and the cost of its own defense, the work of relief is very difficult.

M. Venizelos when asked to-day for a statement expressing his opinion on the refusal of the new Greek Government to aid Serbia said: "It was because I foresaw that this attitude that I made the speech I did in the Chamber on October 15. I have nothing to add to it, but none hopes more ardently than I for an early and decisive success for the Allies. I am more deeply convinced to-day than I was yesterday of their final triumph."

A Sofia dispatch says the Bulgarian Minister to Russia, M. Majaroff, who represented Bulgaria at Petrograd up to the break in relations between the two countries, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service. He was recently reported as criticizing his Government in the Russian press.

Additional portions of the manifesto issued recently to Bulgarians by King Ferdinand were received here to-day from Sofia.

"Our treacherous neighbor, Serbia, alone remained inflexible in the face of advice from her friends and allies," the manifesto says. "Far from listening to their counsel Serbia, in animosity, stupidly attacked our territory and our brave troops have been forced to fight for the defense of their own soil."

"The European war is nearing a close. The victorious armies of the central empires in Serbia are advancing rapidly. I command our army to crush the Serbians from the limits of our kingdom and crush this felon neighbor. We shall fight the Serbs at the same time as the brave armies of the central empires."

### DANUBE BLOCKED.

**Bulgars Seize Nine Shiplloads of Russian Supplies.**

**SALONICA, Oct. 16 (via London, Oct. 16).**—The Bulgarians have seized nine shiplloads of munitions descending the Danube destined for the Russian army at Odessa. Among the articles seized were four aeroplanes and 6,000 rifles. It is believed that the boats seized were owned by a Rumanian company. At several places along the Danube the Bulgars have erected mortar batteries and all vessels passing the barrier must submit to search. Bulgaria's attitude is annoying Rumania and may lead to a protest.

### MAY LOSE RUMANIA.

**Bucharest Despatch Says Country Will Be Neutral.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**—London, Oct. 16.—A Bucharest despatch says that Rumania, the only remaining doubtful entry in the Balkans, has decided to remain neutral. This news is unofficial and is received with reservations, but it has tended, nevertheless, to increase the feeling of approval here in addition to Bulgaria and Greece the diplomats of the Entente Powers have been urging the Rumanians to active support of their cause.

### Viennese Cheer for Bulgaria.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**—Vienna, Oct. 16.—There was an imposing pageant here last night when thousands of Viennese with bands, torches and flags made a demonstration in front of the Bulgarian Legation, singing the Bulgarian national hymn.

### Bulgaria Closed to Telegrams.

**The Commercial Cable Company makes this announcement:**

"The British Administration advises that telegrams for Bulgaria should no longer be accepted, and that telegrams for Rumania can now only go via England and Russia."

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that cable communication with Bulgaria is interrupted.

**BULGARIAN troops are attacking the Serbians at three important points on the frontier. At Negotin and Zaitchar the Bulgarians are endeavoring to fight their way through the mountains to join hands with the Austro-Germans attacking along an extended front in the north. A strong Bulgarian force is endeavoring to cut the Nish-Salonica railway at Valandovo, near the Greek frontier. If this attack should be successful the communications of the Franco-British troops would be seriously endangered. A British blockade of the Bulgarian coast has been declared. The British may attack Dedegatch. Arrows in the map show how Russia and Italy could send troops to the Balkans.**



### NO SHORTAGE OF CHAMPAGNE

**Traders Here Say Vintage of 1915 Has Been Stored.**

There is going to be no shortage of champagne, according to the assurances of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States. This society issued a statement yesterday saying that the 1914 and 1915 vintages have been gathered and stored, and that during the extensive fighting in the Champagne district no damage has been done to the wine cellars.

"The stores are stored so far underground," says this statement, "that even in Rheims it is impossible for the largest German guns to damage them in any way."

### CENSOR BARS TYPHUS REPORT.

**Germans Unwilling to Expose Any of Their Weaknesses.**

The censor is not going to expose German weaknesses and susceptibility at this juncture. He won't even let the exact percentage of German deaths from typhus be known. Thus, the Berlin letter to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, issue of October 16, reads:

"It has been determined that the Russians display a much greater resistance to typhus than the Germans. The families of the battle front are being continued by the Germans, but their infantry appears to be content with holding the Russians on the present lines, although Petrograd dispatches say that the German army in the Dnieper region have received orders to take that stubbornly defended city at any cost. It is reported from the Russian capital that the German attempts to take the coveted position, although made under cover of heavy artillery fire, have been very costly to the invaders."

### GERMANS SEIZE COTTON SHIP.

**Norwegian Vessel Taken by Warship in the Cattegat.**

**Stockholm, via London, Oct. 16.**—The Norwegian steamship, *Tyr*, was seized to-day by a German warship in the Cattegat, between Sweden and Jutland.

The *Tyr* was laden with cotton and was bound from Bergen, Norway, for Copenhagen.

### Call to Neutrality Almost a Sin.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

London, Oct. 16.—In the course of a speech at the dedication of the French Ambulance at Hackney to-day the Bishop of London said that when he thought of the conditions in Belgium and France he felt sorry for neutral nations. He added that he viewed neutrality almost as a sin, in view of what Germany had done to the Allies, "fighting with mailed hand against the mailed fist."

### Rumania to Aid Germany?

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

ALEXANDRIA, via London, Oct. 16.—A Munich newspaper is authority for the statement that an agreement between Germany and Rumania by which the latter is to sell cotton to the former has been almost completed.

### GERMANS IN RUSSIA

**ON THE DEFENSIVE**

**Artillery Active at North of Line, but Infantry Does Not Advance.**

**LONDON, Oct. 16.**—The following Turkish official statement was received here to-day by way of Berlin:

Nothing of importance has occurred on the Dardanelles front. Near Anafarta and Ari Burnu there was from time to time reciprocal rifle and artillery fire.

Near Sedd ul Bahr our bomb throwers on our right wing caused a fire to break out in the enemy's trenches. Our artillery silenced enemy artillery which was shelling our left wing near Pakke Burnu and a fire lasting an hour broke out in the enemy camp.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

### TO HECKLE ON DARDANELLES.

**Suggested Abandonment of Campaign Coming Up in Commons.**

**LONDON, Oct. 16.**—There is to be an attempt in the House of Commons when it reassembles on Tuesday to draw out the Government on the suggestion of Lord Milner in the House of Lords that the Dardanelles campaign may be abandoned and the troops sent to the Balkans.

Robert L. Outwaite, Liberal member for Hants, will ask the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, whether the Russian Government still attaches the same importance to the Dardanelles as it did when the British Ambassador at Petrograd said that the campaign had been undertaken at Russia's request to draw away a Turkish force from the Caucasus.

### AUSTRALIA IS SHOCKED.

**Situation at Gallipoli Called Proof of Incompetence.**

**Sydney, N. S. W., via London, Oct. 16.**—The suggestion that the campaign at the Gallipoli Peninsula may be abandoned is causing wide discussion and much anxiety in Sydney. *The Telegraph* says: "The idea that so great and bold an enterprise is to be abandoned as impossible at the outset is enough to make the men killed at Anzac turn in their graves. At the same time, if the military leaders decide that the campaign on Gallipoli must be abandoned, it must be so. Such a decision is evidence of gross incompetence somewhere for which hardly any punishment would be sufficient."

### Germans Deny Bulgar Treaty.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

ATHENS, via Rome, Oct. 16.—The German Minister here denies that a treaty was concluded between Bulgaria and Germany last July stipulating that Bulgaria should receive Macedonia, including Salonica, as compensation for her intervention in the war.

The British Minister threatens to publish a copy of the treaty.

### SETS FIRE TO ALLIES' CAMP.

**Turks' Artillery Does This—Bombs Cause Blaze in Trenches.**

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**News of the death at the front of Albert Revillon has been received at the New York offices of Revillon Freres.** Mr. Revillon was well known in France as a lawyer and political economist. He had been twice promoted for gallantry on the field and held the rank of Captain. He was 33 years old. Mr. Revillon frequently visited this country on business connected with Revillon Freres.

### FRENCH ATTACKS FAIL.

**Germans Say They Captured 600 Men After One of Them.**

**BERLIN, via London, Oct. 16.**—The German official statement issued to-day says that the French made an unsuccessful counter attack east of Aubervilliers, in Champagne, resulting in a loss to the French of 600 men, who were captured; also three machine guns. French attacks near Verdun, Souain, Le Mesnil and Leintrey were also repulsed. The rest of the statement follows:

An enemy attack against a position northeast of Verdun was repulsed.

In Champagne, after clearing the French out of Place d'Armes, east of Aubervilliers, after an unsuccessful counter attack had been made by the enemy, there remained in total eleven officers, 600 men, three machine guns and one mine thrower in the hands of the Saxons.

Small local attacks against our position northwest of Souain and north of Le Mesnil, where the enemy used a plentiful supply of gas grenades, failed.

A French attempt to retake positions south of Leintrey failed. These

## HARD FRENCH FIGHT WINS ALSACE PEAK

**Troops Retake Trenches at Summit of Much Debated Hartmannswillerkopf.**

### METZ RAILWAY SHELLED

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

**PARIS, Oct. 16.**—The French troops who lost some trenches yesterday on the very summit of Hartmannswillerkopf, in Alsace, which has been the objective of so many attacks for several months past, won back all the lost ground to-day and at the same time recaptured a field fort which earlier had been taken by the Germans. Thus the long contested hill again is entirely in French hands.

French aviators made another successful raid to-day, dropping bombs on the German railway station at Metz, the base of supply for the German armies in eastern France, blowing up a switch station and causing a train in motion to come to a stop.

The Germans made a number of attacks of considerable violence last night and to-day, but all were repulsed. One of these was in the Bois-en-Haie, on the Rousches stream; another to the north of Reillon, in Lorraine, where the French occupied some German trenches yesterday, and between the Ling and the Schratmannele in the Vosges.

The German artillery has resumed its bombardment of the summit which I have heard here have touched me very much."

### QUIET ON ITALIAN FRONT.

**Only Slight Offensive Actions Are Reported.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

**Rome, Oct. 16.**—The War Office issued the following statement to-day:

Outside of a small offensive of our detachments along the Carnic front as well as some places on the Carso front there were no special events of military importance yesterday.

### Official French Report.

**The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-day is as follows:**

In Artois we completely repulsed a new German attack in the Bois-en-Haie and on the west slope of the valley of the Rousches stream.

The fighting between the trenches, accompanied by bombardment on both sides, continued south of the Somme in the region of Lihons and of Quessoy-en-Santerre.

The enemy has renewed his bombardment of the regions behind our front in Champagne, with the use of shells causing irritation to the eyes. Our artillery replied against the batteries and trenches of the enemy.

There was fighting with bombs and grenades in the Argonne, north of La Houyette, as well as at Vauquois.

In the Vosges a vigorous counter attack enabled us to recapture all the positions at the summit of the Hartmannswillerkopf and to capture besides a field fort which had been occupied earlier by the enemy. We made about fifty prisoners.

A group of aeroplanes bombarded to-day the station of Les Sablons at Metz. Numerous explosions were observed at the station and on a train in motion, which was compelled to stop. A railway switching station was blown up.

### German Attacks Fail.

**The afternoon communiqué said:**

We repulsed last night in Lorraine several counter attacks against the trenches which we occupied yesterday to the north of Reillon. The course of these engagements we took 100 prisoners.

In the Vosges the enemy undertook shortly after midnight an attack in force between the Ling and the Schratmannele. This was preceded by a severe bombardment and accompanied by the use of gas. The enemy's second line and our communicating trenches. This attack was completely repulsed by us.

There has been nothing to report from the remainder of the front since the issuing of the communiqué of last night.

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## EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

**OCTOBER 17, 1914.**

**British destroyers sink five German vessels of the same type off the coast of Holland.**

Franco-British troops attacking the German right wing near Lille drive back the invaders five miles and occupy the approaches to Lille.

Germans, who arrived within eight miles of Warsaw, are defeated in a great battle. Both sides prepare for a winter campaign in Poland.

### THREE LOAN ENVOYS

**SAIL FOR ENGLAND**

**Express Satisfaction With Credit Obtained and Treatment While Here.**

### NO PLAN FOR MORE CASH

**Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and head of the Anglo-French loan commission, sailed yesterday for England with two of his fellow envoys, after having obtained the \$500,000,000 loan which they came here five weeks ago to get. The two other members of the party were Sir Henry Babbington Smith and Sir Edward Holden. Basil P. Blackett, the secretary, and the two French members will remain a short time to attend to necessary details.**

The departing envoys had nothing but gratitude to express, both for the financial aid given by the bankers of this country and for the social attention they received during their stay here. Their only regret was, they said, that the pressure of their business had prevented them from enjoying more of the hospitality that was offered them.

"I should like to give you a final message," said Baron Reading just before the *St. Louis* sailed. "We feel deeply grateful for the kind treatment accorded to us by all those with whom we have come in contact in the United States. And the expressions of sympathy and goodwill which I have heard here have touched me very much."

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## RUSSIA NOT TO GET HALF

**Denial That Cash Is to Have \$250,000,000 of Loan.**

The reports printed in some newspapers yesterday that Russia would probably get one-half of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan were denied yesterday by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. It was said that the loan was to be divided equally one-half for Great Britain and one-half for France, and that as the money received from the sale of the bonds came into the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it would be put down